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The book as a whole is quite readable and will answer the questions of many thousands of investors in the East who can not understand why they have not been able to obtain anything from the money spent in good faith in irrigation works. It also has interest to those living upon or near irrigated farms and who are deriving an income which is more or less dependent upon the success of irrigation.

F. H. NEWELL.

NEW BOOKS

BIDWELL, P. W. *Rural economy in New England at the beginning of the nineteenth century.* (New Haven: Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. 1916. Pp. 158.)

To be reviewed.

MILLAR, A. *Wheat and its products.* (London: Pitman. 1916. Pp. 148. 2s.)

SANFORD, A. H. *The story of agriculture in the United States.* (Boston: Heath. 1916. Pp. 394. \$1.)

WILES, R. *Cuban cane sugar—a sketch of the industry from soil to sack.* (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. 1916. Pp. 85. 75c.)

Cotton year book and diary, 1916. (Manchester: Marsden & Co. 1916. Pp. 659. 2s. 6d.)

International year book of agricultural statistics. (Rome: Intern. Inst. Agri. 1916.)

Monographs on agricultural coöperation in various countries. (Rome: Intern. Inst. Agri. 1916.)

Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1915. (Washington: Dept. Agri. 1916. 75c.)

Manufacturing Industries

Textiles. Prepared in the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin by PAUL N. NYSTROM. Commercial Education Series. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1916. Pp. xviii, 335. \$1.50.)

The purpose of this book is to present in concise form the essential facts regarding the production, manufacture, and distribution of the ordinary textiles of commerce, in such shape as to be of value to retail and wholesale salespeople and to the general public who may wish to obtain an insight into the great textile industry. To treat a technical subject in such way that it may be clearly understood by non-technical readers is a difficult

accomplishment, but the author has succeeded far better than most and has produced the best popular treatise yet published on this subject.

The book contains 71 pages on the production, marketing, manufacture and distribution of cotton, 8 pages on the linen industry, 59 pages on wool, 5 pages on mohair, and 49 pages on silk, waste silk, and imitations of silk. In addition there are introductory chapters on the textile fibers in general, a historical sketch of textiles and mechanical devices for preparation of textiles, and closing chapters on cloth designing, dyeing and printing, cloth finishing, the care of textiles, and textile tests. There are 31 illustrations, including several photographs of various weaves with their point paper designs.

As a treatise on textiles the most marked defect of the book is the omission of any but the most casual reference to the great jute industry; it is dismissed with fewer lines than the relatively insignificant ramie industry. There are more pounds of jute manufactured than of any fibre with the single exception of cotton. The omission may be due to the fact that jute is mainly used for wrapping and baling and enters only slightly into the clothing requirements of the world.

In some instances, the author has confused English and American systems. He states that "scutchers" are an additional series of machines sometimes used in picker rooms, whereas this is the term used by the English to cover the machines that Americans call pickers and lappers, previously described by the author. He states that spinning and weaving in the same mill is the exception in the United States. • In reality it is an exception to the rule in England, but in the United States the majority of the weave mills spin their own yarn.

On page 75 it is stated that practically all the India cotton is exported to England. As a matter of fact, Japan takes about half of the total exports of India cotton; and Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and France each use more than England, which, on account of its production being mainly confined to medium and fine yarns, has use for but an insignificant portion of this inferior fiber. Again, the author states that the cotton worker's standard of living in the United States is gradually becoming lower, approaching the standard of living of the people in the same occupation in other countries. But the truth is that wages are yearly increasing in this industry

all over the world: the standard of living of the American operatives is becoming higher; and the standard of living of operatives in other countries, though still much behind the American, is steadily improving. In some cases the author has not kept up with the recent publications. For instance, his statements as to the wages paid cotton pickers and the number of spindles tended per spinner are those of years ago; also, for a technical reader, his description of some of the machine processes seems to be slurred over with too general a statement.

It is easy to pick out points in which the author has not been entirely accurate, but most of them are not material enough to affect the value of the work. Taken altogether the book is carefully written, and it merits wide use by schools and by those desiring to gain a good knowledge of the textile industry without having to wade through too many technical details. Though written primarily for popular consumption, the volume could be used for ready reference by those who have technical training.

W. A. GRAHAM CLARK.

NEW BOOKS

SHAW, F. L. *The building trades.* (Cleveland, O.: Survey Committee of Cleveland Foundation. 1916. Pp. 107. 25c.)

SHAW, F. L. *The printing trades.* (Cleveland, O.: Survey Committee of Cleveland Foundation. 1916. Pp. 95. 25c.)

WIEST, E. *The butter industry in the United States. An economic study of butter and oleomargarine.* Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law, vol. LXIX, no. 2. (New York: Longmans. 1916. Pp. 264. \$2.)

To be reviewed.

Proceedings of the twentieth annual meeting of the American Foundrymen's Association, Atlantic City, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, 1915. (Cleveland, O.: A. O. Backert, secretary. 1916. Pp. x, 672. \$5.)

Shirt and collar industries. (Washington: Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce. 1916. Pp. 178. 20c.)

Transportation and Communication

The Commodities' Clause. A Treatise on the Development and Enactment of the Commodities' Clause and its Construction when Applied to Inter-State Railroads Engaged in the Coal Industry. By THOMAS LATIMER KIBLER. (Washington: John Byrne and Company. 1916. Pp. 178. \$3.00.)

The first chapter of this book deals with the status of railway